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### Secretary Salazar and Commissioner Connor Join U.S. and Mexico Delegations for Historic Colorado River Water Agreement Ceremony



Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar today joined U.S. and Mexico delegations in San Diego, California, at an official signing ceremony of Minute 319 to the 1944 Treaty with Mexico – an historic binational agreement to guide future management of the Colorado River through 2017. The agreement was developed and facilitated by the U.S. and Mexico Sections of the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC).

“The Colorado River is the lifeblood of local communities from the peaks of Rocky Mountain National Park to the mouth at the Sea of Cortez, supplying water for millions of Americans, irrigating our farms, and helping to power our cities and towns,” said Salazar. “The Department of the Interior recognizes the many challenges facing the Colorado River, and this binational



agreement demonstrates our shared commitment to cooperation and partnership to protect and promote its future.”

As part of the ongoing dialogue on Colorado River issues, delegations from the United States and Mexico have been working over the past three years to reach an agreement on a set of cooperative measures for management for the next five years. Salazar joined principals to the agreement from the seven Colorado River Basin states, representatives from the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. IBWC Commissioner Edward Drusina, Mexico IBWC Commissioner Roberto F. Salmon, and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner Michael L. Connor to commemorate the effort.

“After years of discussions, Minute 319 demonstrates our common commitment and the potential opportunities for future cooperation between the United States and Mexico on water conservation, system operations, environmental restoration, and new water sources projects,” said Commissioner Connor. “Today’s action builds on our past collaborative efforts and is a true testament to the power of patience and persistence.”

The five-year agreement approved by both governments provides for a series of joint cooperative actions between the United States and Mexico. Elements of the agreement include:

- Implementing efforts to enhance water infrastructure and promote sharing, storing, and conserving water as needed during both shortages and surpluses;
- Establishing proactive basin operations by applying water delivery reductions when Lake Mead reservoir conditions are low in order to deter more severe reductions in the future;
- Extending humanitarian measures from a 2010 agreement, [Minute 318](#), to allow Mexico to defer delivery of a portion of its Colorado River allotment while it continues to make repairs to earthquake-damaged infrastructure;
- Establishing a program of Intentionally Created Mexican Allocation (ICMA) whereby Mexico could temporarily reduce its order of Colorado River water, allowing that water to be delivered to Mexico in the future; and
- Promoting the ecological health of the Colorado River Delta.

Signed by all parties today, Minute 319 becomes effective immediately. Many of the projects and programs outlined in the agreement will be implemented through the U.S. Department of the Interior’s Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region. The Lower Colorado Region manages the final 688 miles of the Colorado River on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior.

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## Secretary Salazar Implements New Protocol on Colorado River with High Flow Water Release from Glen Canyon Dam to Benefit Grand Canyon



11/19/2012

Contact: Blake Androff (DOI)

Lisa Iams (Reclamation)

**PAGE, AZ**—Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar today triggered the first “high-flow experimental release” at Glen Canyon Dam, under a new experimental long-term protocol to better distribute sediment to conserve downstream resources, while meeting water and power needs and allowing continued scientific experimentation, data collection, and monitoring on the Colorado River.

The new protocol calls for experimental releases from the dam through 2020 to send sediment downstream to rebuild sandbars, beaches, and backwaters. The rebuilt areas will provide key wildlife habitat, enhance the aquatic food base, protect archeological sites, and create additional camping opportunities in the canyon.

“This is truly an historic milestone for the Colorado River, Grand Canyon National Park, and the United States Bureau of Reclamation,” said Salazar. “It was an honor to open the door to a new era for Glen Canyon Dam operations and the ecology of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Grand Canyon National Park – a new era in which we realize that the goals of water storage, delivery and hydropower production are compatible with improving and protecting the resources of the Colorado River.”

The new protocol is built on more than 16 years of scientific research and experimentation conducted under the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program. The Department translated the

research into a flexible framework that enables scientists to determine, based on the best available science, when the conditions are right to conduct these releases to maximize the ecosystem benefits along the Colorado River corridor in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Grand Canyon National Park.

With the Glen Canyon Powerplant running at full capacity, Secretary Salazar opened the river outlet tubes at noon, releasing additional flows that will increase throughout the day until a maximum release of approximately 42,300 cubic-feet-per-second is reached. These releases will continue for nearly five days based on the parameters specified in the protocol and the volume of sediment deposited by the Paria River since late July, which scientists estimate is approximately 500,000 metric tons, enough to fill a football field 230 feet deep.

Through the foundation laid by the protocol, annual experiments can be conducted through 2020 to evaluate the effectiveness of multiple high flow experimental (HFE) releases in rebuilding and conserving sandbars, beaches, and associated backwater habitats that have been lost or depleted since the dam's construction and operation. The protocol identifies the conditions under which a high flow release will likely yield the greatest conservation and beneficial use of sediment deposited by inflows from Colorado River tributaries as a result of rainstorms, monsoons, and snowmelt.

"Favorable sediment conditions in the system only occur periodically, so the ability to respond quickly and make the best use of those deposits when the time is right is essential," said Anne Castle, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Science. "Today's experimental release under the new protocol represents a significant milestone in our collective ability to be nimble and responsive to on-the-ground conditions for the benefit of downstream resources."

HFE releases simulate natural flood conditions that suspend and redeposit sand stored in the river channel to provide key wildlife habitat—including habitat for the endangered humpback chub, protect archaeological sites, enhance riparian vegetation, maintain or increase recreation opportunities, and improve the wilderness experience along the Colorado River in Glen and Grand canyons. Single experimental releases were conducted in 1996, 2004, and 2008, and included extensive scientific research, monitoring, and data collection by the U.S. Geological Survey's Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center, the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, and the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service.

"These high-flow releases, a new paradigm in water management, recognize that there are hugely beneficial impacts to river ecology from releasing the requisite water needed downstream in large pulses, rather than uniformly throughout the year," said USGS Director Marcia McNutt. "In the arid West, non-uniform flow better mimics the natural environment in which the plants and animals flourished."

This scientific process will continue and the knowledge gained from today's experimental high flow will be used to make further refinements in determining the optimal timing, duration, frequency, and conditions for future releases as well as to inform other management actions on the river.

"As the 1992 Grand Canyon Protection Act emphasizes, the resources of the Grand Canyon are fragile, and conservation of those resources can only be achieved through wise management by today's leaders," said National Park Service Director Jonathan B. Jarvis. "Today's event marks the beginning of the next generation of wisdom for managing this special place. We have only one Grand Canyon. We want to thank the Secretary for his leadership and conservation of this special place now and into the future."

The protocol represents one of two important milestones in the history of the Colorado River. The second, a program to control non-native fish species, provides a framework for actions and research



to protect native endangered fish in the river downstream of the dam. The finalization of both efforts involved extensive government-to-government consultation with Native American tribes to ensure implementation of the programs in a manner that respects tribal perspectives.

“The Bureau of Indian Affairs supports the cooperating tribes’ active involvement in the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program,” said Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Kevin Washburn. “Many of their insights were incorporated into the process leading to the HFE event. Their strong connections to the Grand Canyon, including their cultural, historic and religious ties, give them a unique perspective on this national treasure. I want to thank the tribes for their long stewardship and their full participation in this important effort to conserve and protect the Colorado River ecosystem.”

The additional water released as part of the HFE is part of the annual water delivery to the Lake Mead. “The volume of water we are releasing during this high flow experiment does not change the overall volume of water delivery in the 2013 water year,” said Reclamation Commissioner Michael L. Connor. “The current operations plan based on forecast data calls for releasing 8.23 million acre-feet of water from the dam to meet delivery obligations to the Lower Colorado River Basin and Mexico. The experimental flows are included in that total annual volume and will be offset by adjustments to the monthly release volumes throughout the rest of the water year.”

“This new protocol developed by Reclamation will protect both the Grand Canyon and the delivery of water for communities, agriculture and industry,” Salazar noted. “We are taking a practical approach. If, for any reason, the new high-flow experiments do not yield the positive results we anticipate, we have the ability to change and adjust future flows.”

In addition to the opportunities for HFE releases made possible under the protocol, Secretary Salazar has initiated the first comprehensive analysis of Glen Canyon Dam operations since 1996. The Glen Canyon Dam Long-Term Experimental and Management Plan Environmental Impact Statement will build on information obtained through the Adaptive Management Program and activities conducted under the protocol to analyze a broad scope of dam operations and other related activities. The goal is to determine specific alternatives that could be implemented to improve and protect downstream resources while adhering to applicable laws. Reclamation and the National Park Service are jointly developing the LTEMP EIS, which will ultimately integrate and further refine actions conducted under the protocol.



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### Thoughts from the Front Office

Howdy everyone. The Thanksgiving holiday has just passed but the “holiday” season is just getting into high gear. I hope that you and your families have wonderful, peaceful days during this season (which can sometimes be too hectic).

Now, back to Thanksgiving.... Last weekend, I was reflecting upon accomplishments during the past year or two. I hope you read Secretary Salazar’s all employee message sent on Wednesday of last week. Several of you have pointed out how proud you are that the Secretary used several Reclamation accomplishments as examples of recent Department of the Interior achievements. If you haven’t seen his message, please go back and read it. You will notice that the UC Region had significant roles in the examples that he used. The Secretary’s message prompted me to think a bit more deeply about our accomplishments. Below, is a list that I started just for the Colorado River Basin portion of our region. Whenever I start such a list, I know that I always leave out important items – but, please add to the list as you see fit. I am so proud of all that has been accomplished and I hope you are too. **ALSO, THIS ARTICLE IS GETTING PRETTY LONG SO NEXT ISSUE, I WILL START A LIST FOR THE RIO GRANDE BASIN PORTION OF THE REGION – FEEL FREE TO SEND ITEMS TO ME IN**

ADVANCE. Thanks again for all your dedication and great work.

Cheers and Merry Holidays, Larry W.

*Here’s my start of a list for Colorado River Basin accomplishments during the past two years:*

#### *Hydrology/Reservoir Operations*

- *Water Year 2011 was quite wet which resulted in releases from Lake Powell of more than 13 million acre-feet (as compared to a more typical release of 8.23 million AF).*
- *Water Year 2012 was the third driest since reservoir storage began in Lake Powell (check this date – 1964). However, water stored previously resulted in a release of 8.23 million AF.*
- *Because the water supply was so large in 2011, Lake Mead is approximately 30 feet higher than two years ago and Lake Powell is about 12 feet higher.*

#### *1944 Treaty activities:*

- *After damages to Mexico’s water infrastructure which resulted from a significant earthquake in early April of 2011, Treaty Minute 318 was completed in late 2011 which allows Mexico to store a*



*portion of its water allocation in US reservoirs.*

- *In November of 2012, Treaty Minute 319 was signed by the US and Mexico. This Minute is of 5 years duration and contains voluntary agreements that address both surplus and shortage conditions, environmental flows in the river below Morelos Diversion Dam, provides opportunities for system improvements in Mexico and bi-national projects that provide benefits to both countries.*

#### *Basin Study:*

- *During 2011 and 2012, the Colorado River Basin Study was conducted with significant collaboration and involvement by the seven Basin States, Native American Tribes and other entities. This study sets the stage for future activities that still in being determined.*

#### *Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project:*

- *Ground was broken and construction started in 2012 on this important water supply project which will benefit communities on the Navajo Nation, the Jicarilla Apache Nation and the City of Gallup, New Mexico. Additionally, the project provides settlement of certain water claims by the Navajo Nation.*

#### *Animas-La Plata Project:*

- *Construction on this project was essentially complete in 2012 (punch list items remain) which provides settlement of water claims by the Southern Ute Indian Tribe and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe. Additionally, water is stored and supplied to water users in Southwestern Colorado and Northwestern New Mexico.*

#### *Glen Canyon Dam environmental compliance:*

- *In May 2012, we completed an Environmental Assessment regarding the control of non-native fish in the Grand Canyon below the Dam.*
- *Also in May 2012, we completed an Environmental Assessment and established a protocol for conducting High Flow Experiments when sediment and other conditions below the dam are favorable.*
- *In November 2012, we conducted the first High Flow Experiment as provided for in the above mentioned protocol (note that, overall, this is the fourth High Flow Experiment since 1996).*

#### *Aspinal Unit:*

- *In 2012, we completed the EIS and issued a Record of Decision regarding the operations of the Aspinal Unit of the Colorado River Storage Project. This environmental compliance document also addresses operations of several other west-slope projects.*

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## **Aamodt Litigation Settlement Implementation Project**

By Kathleen Dickinson  
Manager, Major Projects Division  
Albuquerque Area Office

The Aamodt Litigation Settlement Implementation Project is one of the most challenging and exciting projects in which the Albuquerque Area Office (AAO) is involved. It started in April 1966 when the New Mexico State Engineer's Office filed a general stream adjudication lawsuit in Federal Court to quantify the water rights and priority dates in the Pojoaque Basin. By the time the parties reached a negotiated settlement in 2006, the case was the longest running federal water rights case in the country. The settlement agreement establishes water rights for four Pueblos: Nambé, Pojoaque, San Ildefonso and Tesuque, as well as for the City and County of Santa Fe, and other non-Pueblo residents in the basin that chose to sign the agreement.

The Claims Resolution Act of 2010 authorized Reclamation to plan, design, and construct the Pojoaque Basin Regional Water System (RWS) in substantial compliance with the September 2008 Engineering Report prepared by HKM Engineering. When completed, the RWS will provide a safe, reliable supply of drinking water and fire suppression flows to all residents of the Pojoaque Basin that choose to hook up. The authorized construction ceiling is subject to indexing. October 2012 project cost estimates are approximately \$207 million, with the federal government providing approximately 60%, the State of New Mexico providing 28% and Santa Fe County providing 12%.

The AAO decided to use the RWS project to pilot project management implementation. A small core team of dedicated project managers lead the planning effort: Art Valverde is Reclamation's representative on the Aamodt Settlement Federal Implementation Team; Kathy Dickinson is the Division Manager and serves as the overall Project Manager; Rick Hall and Lam Ho are the registered professional engineers leading the design activities; Terina Perez and Molly Thrash are leading the effort to develop the Environmental Impact Statement; Diana Clifton is leading all real estate planning and acquisition; and Tim Murphy and Kristie Michel support all facets of the project in their roles as Resource Management Planner and Program Assistant, respectively. The core team receives technical assistance from the UC Regional Acquisition Division and Realty Office; AAO's Environment, Facilities and Lands, and Technical Services Divisions; Denver's Technical Service Center; and many contractors.

The core team meets regularly with all project beneficiaries and stakeholders to ensure that the RWS will meet their needs while minimizing adverse environmental impacts and maximizing the efficient use of project resources. Project expenditures, acquisition strategies, and project management plans are shared openly to foster increased levels of collaboration. Primavera software was used to build the project schedule. Pueblo and public scoping meetings are being planned for April, 2013.





The RWS is expected to include: intake structure(s) on the Rio Grande, a water treatment plant, 10 storage tanks, 9 pumping stations, approximately 160 miles of transmission and distribution lines, and three aquifer storage and recovery wells. The project also includes projects on the Rio Pojoaque and Rio Tesuque to improve aquifer recharge in the basin.

Initial challenges include the need to conduct feasibility-level studies and determine (1) whether a side-channel surface diversion or horizontal collector wells will be used for the RWS intake; and (2) where the ASR wells should be located, what their capacity will be, their effects on native groundwater and hydrology, and how to best operate them. Additional challenges include tight construction corridors: roadways with little to no shoulders, historical structures on both sides, and available easements crowded with existing utility and irrigation infrastructure. The basin has been continuously occupied since prehistoric times so the project area contains innumerable native American artifacts and traditional properties.

Approximately 2,700 easements across privately owned lands will need to be acquired, historical buildings will need to be documented and monitored during construction, and many unique historical walls may need to be relocated. Opposition is anticipated from some local residents who do not feel a RWS is needed and/or do not believe the terms of the Settlement Agreement are fair. Other New Mexico residents may protest because they do not want to see water rights transferred from the Questa area to the Pojoaque Basin.

Engineering studies, hydrologic modeling of groundwater and surface water interactions, cultural resource surveys, and on-going public outreach, education and involvement are expected to help overcome many of these challenges. The AAO is confident that effective project management practices including forming an interdisciplinary core project team, developing risk management strategies and early involvement of all project stakeholders in planning efforts will lead to successful completion of this project.

#### Photos below



Figure 1. Rio Grande: potential site of intake structure(s) on Pueblo de San Ildefonso





Figure 2. Pre-proposal site visit for potential EIS Contractors.

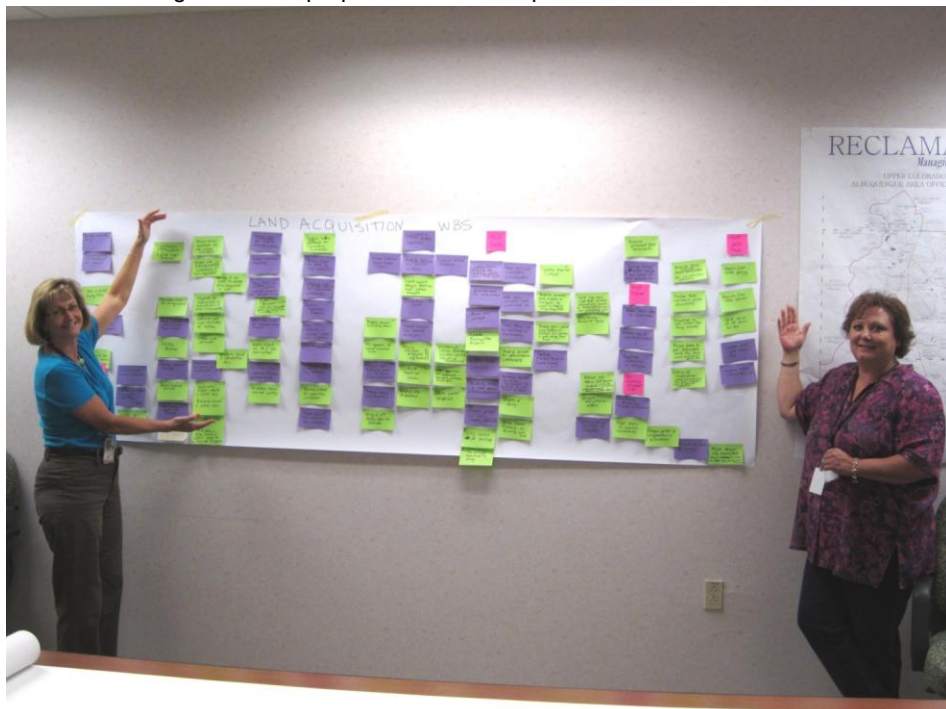


Figure 3. Initial Land Acquisition Work Breakdown Structure developed by Diana Clifton (right) and Kathy Dickinson (left)







Figure 4. Narrow roadway in project area with irrigation ditch running along bottom left side of the wall, between road and wall.



Figure 5. Example of walls and house very close to roadway in project area, Village of Nambe'

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# RECLAMATION

*Managing Water in the West*

November 2012  
Upper Colorado Region



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### Charles Weiss – Putting a Glossy Touch to the Glen Canyon Visitor Center



By Megan McConnell  
Administrative Assistant  
Glen Canyon Field Division

After Charles Weiss completed his active duty with the Naval Maritime Expeditionary Security Squadron, he was selected as a Heavy Duty Laborer with the Maintenance Department at the Glen Canyon Field Division in May 2012.



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Charles's mother is Navajo and his father is White and raised him to be a strong father figure. He was raised to appreciate both cultures and traditions to live and teach his children from both customs. He was raised in Page, Arizona where he has worked and enjoyed the water and amazing scenery all his life. Charles recalls playing in the visitor center elevator when he was a kid and that's probably where he got his love of the spectacular facility.

Charles recall a few rewarding moments since he's worked at Reclamation, like assisting with the Tear down and Rebuild of Glen Canyon Dam Unit 5 Turbine, this is a rare occurrence. Being a participant of the 2012 HFE and the opportunity to meet Secretary of Interior Ken Salazar (shaking his hand while worked on Unit 4 Turbine Tear Down).

One month after he started working at Glen Canyon Field Division they asked him if he was scared of height. His reply got him a strange but awesome opportunity to be tethered to a cage suspended 710 feet above the water. Charles explains this cage "I wear a 5-point harness with a layard connected to the cage, and a safety cable runs from one side of the visitor center to the other. The cable system is designed to look like part of the outside of the Visitor Center; it's not visible to the average tourist. The end result was his task of cleaning the panoramic windows at Carl Hayden Visitor Center." "Are you scared of heights? "

Every day is a great experience and the people are part of a great team and I proud to be part of Reclamation."

Before working at the GCFD, Charles was part of unusual team that I asked him to elaborate on.. "Being attached to the US Navy Maritime Expeditionary Security Squadrons (MSRON-1) during a one year deployment to the Horn of Africa (2010-2011) as part of Operation Enduring Freedom. During my time on the deployment I was a Navy Patrol Boat Captain, responsible for Port Security for USNS Ships throughout the Harbor and Area of Operations (AOR)."

He is a happy and proud father of 3 energetic Boys, ages range from 4 to 18. They enjoy traveling the ocean and enjoying the beaches around the world and amusements parks. Charles comments that Sea World and Six Flags in San Diego, California are a few of his favorite adventure parks because of the extreme and fast rides. He is also an avid outdoorsmen doing exciting activities like hiking, mountain biking, marksmanship and hunting.



Charles keeps up on my Naval Reserve Skills by studying and reading Combat Warfare skills. And he travels every 3 months to San Diego and connects with his Reserve Unit the Amphibious Construction Battalion. Charles has been Citizen Soldier and warrior for over 10 years and 2 overseas deployments.

Charles ends with a moto we all can live by "Work hard never quit, have faith and believe in yourself."

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## Water Conservation Field Services Program

By Jeff Painter

Resource Management Specialist, Water Resources Group  
Upper Colorado Region

The Upper Colorado (UC) Regions mission is to address the compelling aspects for which the program was formulated as a result of the enactment of the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 (RRA) and the subsequent law suit, settlement, environmental impact statement, and rules (43 CFR 427). The Bureau of Reclamation's primary emphasis is with our water districts and associations to encourage and assist in the preparation of viable water management plans and their subsequent implementation.

Water Conservation Field Services Program (WCFSP) is a regional team comprised of the following Program Coordinators:

Regional Office - Jeff Painter

Albuquerque Area Office – Todd Kirkpatrick

EL Paso – Woody Irving

Provo Area Office – Scott Blake and Jonathon Jones

Western Colorado Area Office (WCAO) Grand Junction – Dan Crabtree and Sandra Caskey

WCAO Durango – Ryan Christianson and Ruth Swickard

Each member of the team contributes a unique skill, personality, and expertise to the program. Combined with dedication to Reclamation, customer service, and ability to cooperatively work together, results in an effective program.

On November 15, 2012, the UC Regional WCFSP Coordinators Conference was held in the Regional Office, Salt Lake City, UT.

The purpose of the conference was because fiscal year (FY) 2013 WCFSP funding through the Continuing Resolution and proposed budget were insufficient to process a FY 2013 Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA). Prior WCFSP Coordinators teleconference determined the entire WCFSP staff, which includes WCFSP Coordinators, Acquisition Management Division (AMD) Grant Specialist Heidi Hansen and Tim Wagoner and Financial Management Division Budget Analyst Carson Combs, needed to meet face-to-face for the following purposes:



1. Determine how to sustain critical program components, i.e. statutorily required Water Conservation and Management (WCM) plans and implementation of WCM plan components, without an annual FOA.
  - a. Provide presentations to identify conservation related research, potential technical assistance activities, and other funding mechanisms.
2. Identification and analysis of past WCFSP accomplishments.
3. Introduction of new coordinator from Albuquerque.
4. Team building.

The conference kicked off with introductions and addresses by Deputy Regional Directors Ann Gold and Brent Rhees.

Following presentations by non-WCFSP Reclamation staff (see Purpose 1.a. above):

Fred Liljegren had a presentation on Science and Technology (S&T) Grant for Dendrochronology research, applications, and relation to water conservation, which spurred many questions and illustrated current and potential S&T opportunities and benefits for WCFSP.

Brandi Rose, Program Manager for UC Regions WaterSMART (Sustain and Manage America's Resources for Tomorrow) Program, provided important information and answered many questions on WaterSMART's FY 2013 FOA applicable to WCFSP implementation and demonstration activities.

Arlen Hilton presented a Canal Automation Presentation generated significant interest for installation on operating Reclamation projects and future training opportunities/detail for other UC Region staff.

Kelli Triplett, Program Manager for UC Regions RRA, provided a handout "What is the RRA and what does it have to do with water conservation activities?" providing:

- Critical information on RRA/WCFSP relationships including Water Conservation and Management (WCM) Plan requirements, authority and corresponding Federal Regulations.
- UC Regional Districts subject to RRA and subsequent required WCM plans.
- How WCFSP can work with RRA Staff and where to find needed find RRA information.

Carson Combs, WCFSP Budget Analyst provided handouts of current FY 2013 program financial status and pending FY 2014 and FY 2015 budgets.

After discussion and analysis, including those participating by teleconference, of FY 2013 pending obligations needed for existing grants identified in the Advanced Acquisition Plan (AAP), it was determined the grants identified in the AAP had already received FY 2012 obligations; therefore, leaving those funds available for obligation in FY 2013.



Based on newly established increased FY 2013 funding levels and other discussions, it was determine there was sufficient funding to pursue a FY 2013 FOA, exclusively for WCM plans at a maximum of \$25,000 per grant.

The conference agenda immediately shifted toward the FY 2013 FOA with a desired release in early December 2012.

AMD Grants Specialist Hansen and Wagoner provided electronic copy of the FY 2012 FOA, which was projected, reviewed, and revised by all, including:

- Scope
- Scoring criteria and related points
- Graduated bonus points for proposals asking less than \$25,000 (i.e. less requested more bonus points awarded)
- Supplemental questions
- Schedule, including potential dates for final review, release, receipt, evaluation and award

The conclusion, through the primary stated purpose was significantly changed during the course of the conference; the wealth of information presented should have lasting and profound effects on the WCFSP. All other purposes were successfully achieved.

Without the collective face-to-face interaction of the entire WCFSP staff, it is doubtful that a 2013 FOA would have been pursued. The results of the FY 2013 FOA will be known by the end of this FY.

Former Area Manager's Quote:

*"The Field Service Program continues to provide a positive impact to our Districts and Office. The partnerships developed and nurtured through the program provide an excellent foundation for implementation of other important activities necessary for the operation of our projects."*

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### BisonConnect Migration Preparation

There are a few things you must do to prepare for the migration to BisonConnect (New DOI Google Email) prior to the migration scheduled for the weekend of December 8-9. The following is a checklist of tasks to complete before the migration along with any instructions needed to accomplish these tasks. Please complete these tasks prior to the migration as we will not have the ability to help you recover this information after the migration is completed.

Be sure to complete the following tasks prior to **December 7, 2012**:

- ☐ Take self-paced online training at <http://appselearning.appspot.com/signin/doi.gov> and login with your usbr.gov email address.

- ☐ Gmail Training
- ☐ Google Calendar Training
- ☐ Admin Assistants & Power Users (if applicable)

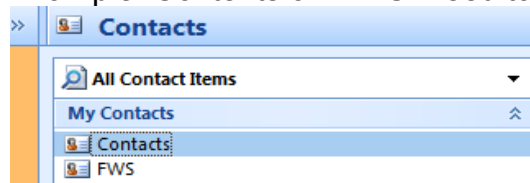
- ☐ Additional Training is available on DOI Learn  
<http://appselearning.appspot.com/signin/doi.gov>

**What's the difference between these two training sources?** The videos on DOI Learn are shortened, condensed versions of the preferred self-paced training. They both will provide the same information; however, we have heard that the DOI Learn courses go too fast, making it really hard to retain all of the information.

- ☐ Convert your .msg files to PDFs. See SOP: "[Convert Outlook msg files to PDF](#)"
- ☐ Clean up your contacts:

- Option 1: Move your Contacts into the main "Contacts" folder in Outlook.

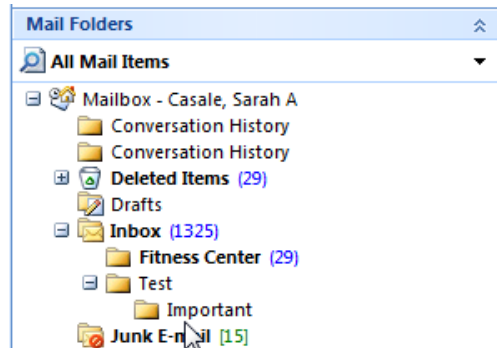
Example: Contents of "FWS" need to be moved to "Contacts."



- Option 2: Export contacts to U: drive and import them after migration. See SOP: "[Exporting Outlook Contacts & Importing into Google Contacts](#)."



- ☐ Export personal Distribution Lists (groups) and send to IT. See SOP: “[Backing up and Restoring of Personal Distribution Lists](#).”
- ☐ Clean up your Folders:
  - ☐ Eliminate/move nested folders. Example: “Important” folder should be moved out from under the “Test” folder.



- ☐ Delete any empty or unused folders
- ☐ Take note of any Tasks you have in Outlook. Tasks will not be converted so you will need to re-create them in Bison Connect.
- ☐ Take note of all Rules you have created in Outlook. Your current rules will not be converted so you will need to re-create them as Filters in Bison Connect.

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### Using Autonomous Aircraft to Improve Water Management



By Stacey Smith  
Communication Specialist  
Upper Colorado Region

Remote-sensing technologies from aircraft have added depth and dimension to many engineering and scientific investigations. Yet, historically, they have come at a very high price. Flying data-gathering missions from piloted aircraft can cost upward of \$30,000 per hour and take considerable time to process the information collected.

But with the advent of smaller cameras and better software, it is now possible to do high-quality remote-sensing using low-cost unmanned aerial vehicles, or UAVs. One option is to add cameras, computers, and GPS units to small autonomous aircraft. Another is to use past-generation military drones.



The Department of the Interior (DOI) in 2010 tasked the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) with developing a proof-of-concept for UAV missions. This they are doing in coordination with other Federal agencies, including the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and NASA. Their report is due out in 2014.

Independent of this evaluation, other organizations are demonstrating the value of UAVs. While the USGS has concentrated on using past-generation military technology, Utah State University (USU) has been developing UAV remote-sensing technologies using small, unmanned airplanes.

On October 4, 2012, I spent a few hours with Austin Jensen and his group--affectionately known as the [AggieAir Flying Circus](#). That day the on-the-ground scientific work was lead by Alfonso Torres-Rua, a post-doctoral fellow. Using a pre-programmed flight pattern, their small styrofoam, battery-driven aircraft took a series of aerial images over three irrigated fields near Scipio UT.

The USU aircraft is launched with a sling and its "landing" is a controlled crash. The installed cameras take standard color, near infra-red, and thermal images. The Scipio flight was designed to demonstrate the utility of using UAVs to assist farmers with improving crop yields and reducing water demands.

Local farmer--Ivan Robbins--affirmed that the ongoing applied research project (a cooperative effort of USU and Reclamation, with Reclamation concentrating on the reservoir and canal automation component and USU working with the on-farm improvements) has helped the Scipio irrigators immensely. For example, the irrigation company used to run out of water in July and August, but with the automation and remote-sensing innovations, they now have enough water to irrigate for an entire growing season. With the remote-sensing data, Robbins will be able to control the speed of his center-pivot to match the specific needs of his crop.

The future for UAVs is almost limitless. They can be used to monitor invasive species, survey dams and canals, assist with fighting fires, help search-and-rescue efforts, survey damage after natural disasters, map rivers and wetlands, and identify and catalogue archeological sites, just to name a few. UAVs provide aerial survey information on a fast turnaround, at a low cost.

Reclamation's participation in the Scipio project is funded by a [WaterSMART](#) grant.

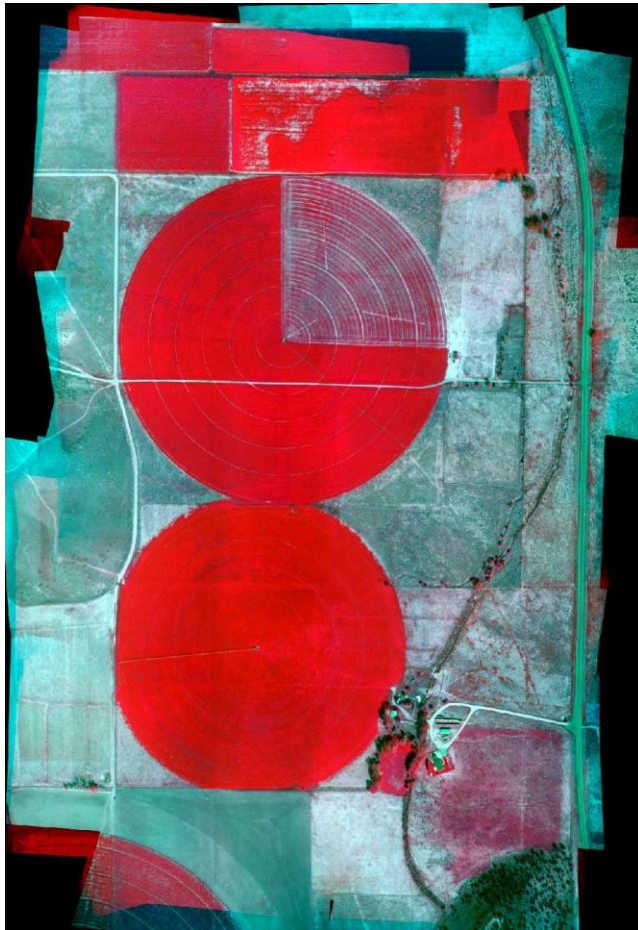
[Remote-Controlled Aircraft Work Hard for Science](#)

Photos below



U.S. Department of the Interior  
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Near-infrared image



True color



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## Meetings of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Advisory Council and Forum

On November 7-8, 2012, representatives from the Upper Colorado Region participated in the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Advisory Council (Council) and Forum (Forum) meetings in Phoenix, Arizona. Representatives from the UC Region were Regional Director Larry Walkoviak; Kib Jacobson, Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program Manager; Brad Parry, Salinity Coordinator; Jim Prairie, Water Quality Group; and Terry Stroh, Supervisor, Resource Management Group, Western Colorado Area Office. Chris Cutler, Salinity Coordinator from the LC Region and Deputy Chief, Boulder Canyon Operations Office, also participated.

The purpose of the Advisory Council meeting was to discuss the accomplishments of federal agencies and make recommendations on future activities to control salinity. Council members were briefed on the status of salinity control activities and received input for drafting the Council's annual report. Reclamation, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and United States Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior; the Natural Resources Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture (NRCS); and the Environmental Protection Agency each presented a progress report and a schedule of activities on salinity control in the Colorado River Basin. The Council discussed salinity control activities, the contents of the reports, and the Basin States Program created by Public Law 110-246, which amended the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act of 1974 (Salinity Control Act).

The Forum met at the same location before and after the Council meeting. The Forum discussed pertinent items of Reclamation's, NRCS's, and BLM's salinity control programs. The major topics of discussion with Reclamation were:

1. Reclamation's budgeting process and salinity program funding requests.
2. The Paradox Valley Unit.

Budgeting process and Salinity Program funding requests -The Forum and the agencies have set a target objective to control 1.8 million tons of salt from entering the Colorado River System by 2030 and to date the agencies are controlling about 1.2 million tons. Reclamation needs to control an additional 20,000 tons of salt each year to reach its goal of controlling 900,000 tons. To be able to control an additional 20,000 tons of salt each year, about \$17 million each year needs to be appropriated into Reclamation's Basinwide Salinity Control Program. The Forum and Advisory Council recommend that Reclamation request \$17 million into its Basinwide Program. For several years \$17 million has been requested in Reclamation's budget process, but due flat or reduced appropriations the Basinwide Program has only received about \$8 million each year. With the \$8 million Reclamation is controlling



about an additional 10,000 tons of salt each year. Reclamation explained to the Forum and Advisory Council that it is presently working on its 2015 budget and that \$17 million would be requested.

Paradox Valley Unit (PVU) – Brine that historically flowed into the Dolores River in the Paradox Valley in southwestern Colorado is intercepted by a series of pumps. The brine is filtered and pumped to an injection well and injected into a geologic formation over 14,000 feet below surface. The PVU well has been in operation since 1996 and since 2002 about 110,000 tons of salt have been injected each year. Due to the brine being pushed further and further into the formation it requires more injection pressure. The wellhead has been approved by EPA for a maximum allowable surface injection pressure (MASIP) of 5,300 psi. Presently the well head pressure reaches about 5,100 psi. Present calculations project that the well will be able to continue to inject at its present rate of 230 gallons per minute for 46 weeks per year for another 3-5 years. The Forum, Advisory Council, and Reclamation anticipating that current operations at the existing well will have to be reduced or terminated in the near future, are desirous that an alternative or alternatives be developed to continue the disposal of the brine.

Reclamation has commenced an EIS process for the alternative study and Reclamation's Western Colorado Area Office is performing the work. Concerned that current operations at the existing well could be reduced or terminated at any time Reclamation, has developed three options or directions that the study might take.

1. Second well site EA – This option would involve Reclamation focusing solely on a new well site for a replacement well and the necessary environmental review. This alternative would be the quickest and least costly. Though Reclamation has begun the EIS process, if it were necessary to follow this path due to reduced or terminated operations, Reclamation could convert the EIS to an EA and move forward as quickly as possible.
2. Alternatives Study EIS – This option would be a full EIS and would include looking at all viable alternatives for brine disposal, including a second well and evaporation ponds. The study of the alternatives, including evaporation ponds, would be based on currently available information.
3. Alternative Study EIS and Pilot Evaporation Pond Study – Under this option, in addition to a full EIS and viable alternatives study, Reclamation would perform a Pilot Evaporation Pond Study from which results would be used in evaluating the evaporation pond alternative.

**Background** – Concerned about the increasing salinity concentrations in the Colorado River, the Governors of the seven Colorado River basin states established the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum in 1973 to address the issue. Each Governor can appoint up to three individuals to represent their state on the Forum. The Council was established by the Salinity Control Act to receive reports and advise Federal agencies on implementing the Act. The Council meets and operates in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

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### Water Harvesting Projects in the Navajo Nation



The Volunteer crew that worked on the Navajo red rock water collection system

By Stacey Smith  
Communication Specialist  
Upper Colorado Region

During October, the Provo Area Office employees teamed up with volunteers from Engineers Without Borders (EWB- University of Utah Student Chapter), Brigham Young University student GEO Club, and EWB (Great Salt Lake Professional Chapter) to work on two rainwater-harvesting projects in the Navajo Nation. Between the three organizations, there were over 40 volunteers.

Rainwater harvesting is the accumulation and storage of rainwater for use on micro-irrigation



systems and for watering livestock. Even though most areas of the Navajo Nation are arid, thunderstorms provide a valuable source of water during the summer months. Rainwater harvesting greatly reduces the need for water hauling.

One of the volunteer projects involved working to complete a house being constructed by DesignBuildBluff (DBB), a non-governmental organization which gives graduate architecture students the opportunity to design and construct unique homes in the Navajo Nation. The DBB house, which is located in the desert 15 miles southwest of Bluff, Utah, has a variety of interesting features including: an oversized roof made of inverted trusses, floor-to-ceiling windows which provide beautiful vistas toward Monument Valley, a bedroom with straw bale walls, and an expansive wrap-around patio. The house's large roof will ultimately be used for a rainwater harvesting system, which is currently being designed by Reclamation staff.

Another volunteer project involved working on a rainwater harvesting system that the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) designed for a red rock formation located 10 miles south of Montezuma Creek, Utah. In this case, the water collection area is the sandstone formation, which drains into a small water storage pond. The volunteers helped install a pipeline that stretches from the pond to the adjacent farmland.

The interaction between the volunteers (mostly students), Reclamation employees, NRCS staff, and Navajos is always productive. It also provides an opportunity for cross-cultural experiences.

### Photos below



EWB, NRCS, and Reclamation volunteers working on a red rock rainwater harvesting system



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DesignBuildBluff house with roof designed for rainwater collection system



Brigham Young University volunteers helping to complete a new home in the Navajo Nation.

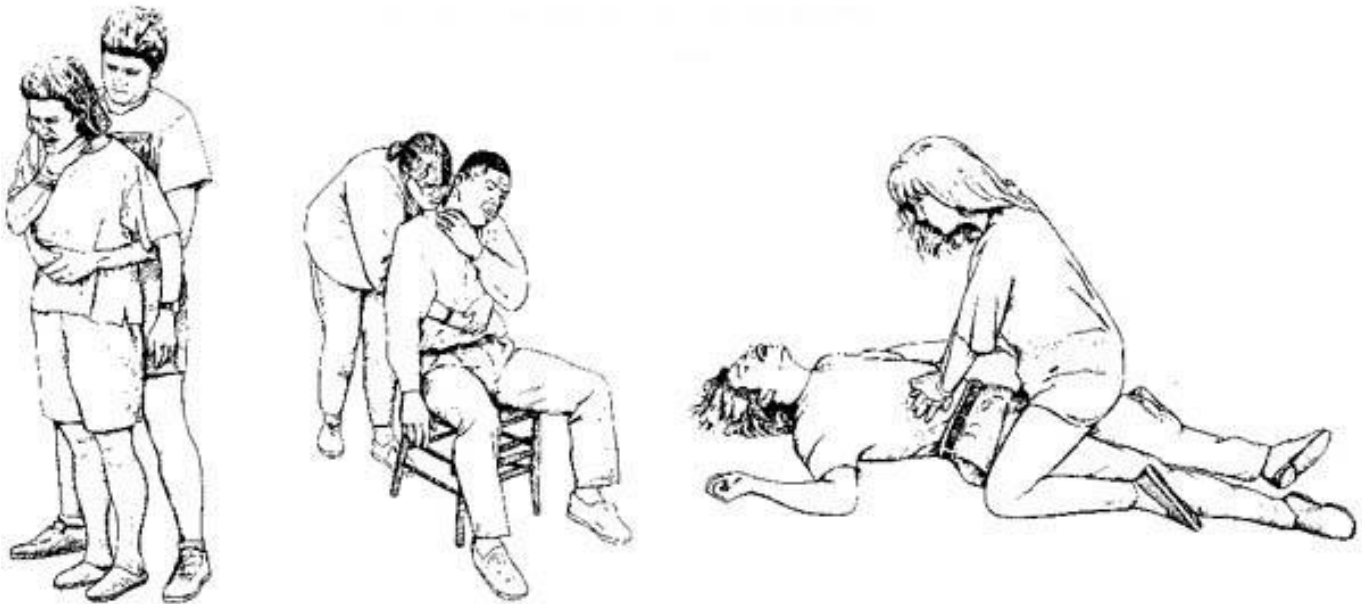
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### **Safety on Choking**



By Amee Baker  
Secretary, Resources Management Division  
Upper Colorado Region

Recently the Upper Colorado Regional Office had an emergency with an employee choking. The employee was in their office eating lunch when a piece of food was lodged in their throat. They immediately came out and notified the nearest employee that they were choking, the nearby employee quickly ran to the supervisor who was calm and directed employees in the process. Everyone dispersed into their immediate roles; one employee ran to the nurses' station, one called 911, another down to the guards to notify them 911 has been called, while the supervisor performed the Heimlich maneuver. Eventually the piece of food that was lodged in the employees' throat worked its way down and they were ok. Everyone worked together in a quick response and calm demeanor, which helped immensely in this type of situation.

### **Calling 911**

One problem that occurred during this emergency was trying to call 911 on the Cisco phones. In case of an emergency, dial 9-911, there will be a slight delay (even if your phone says "enter number", wait), then you will hear a beep, a recording comes on, and then dispatch will answer.



In case of a choking emergency, remember to be calm and react to the situation immediately, and follow the first aid for choking below.

## **First Aid and Emergencies**

If the person is conscious but not able to breathe or talk, dial 911, while waiting for 911, proceed with the following:

1. Give Back Blows: Give up to five blows between the shoulder blades with the heel of your hand.
2. If Person Is Still Choking, Do Thrusts: Stand behind the person and wrap your arms around the waist. Place your clenched fist just above the person's navel. Grab your fist with your other hand. Quickly pull inward and upward. Continue cycles of five back blows and five abdominal thrusts until the object is coughed up or the person starts to breathe or cough. Take the object out of his mouth only if you can see it. Never do a finger sweep unless you can see the object in the person's mouth.

If the person is obese or pregnant, do high abdominal thrusts: Stand behind the person, wrap your arms them, and position your hands at the base of the breastbone. Quickly pull inward and upward. Repeat until the object is dislodged.

3. Give CPR, if Necessary: (*See how to be trained in CPR below*) If the obstruction comes out, but the person is not breathing or if the person becomes unconscious:

For a child, start CPR for children.

For an adult, start CPR for adults.

4. Follow Up: When emergency medical personnel arrive, they will take over and may do CPR or take the person to the hospital, if needed.

## **Become an AED Response Team Member**

There will be classes in **February or March 2013**, that will teach employees first aid, CPR, and AED. Please watch for this announcement and it is highly recommend that employees attend this training to become better prepared for emergencies in everyday life.

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## **‘How Do You Go to the Bathroom?’ ‘Can You Still Have Children?’ Things NOT to Say to People With Disabilities**

[DiversityInc](#)

How do you go to the bathroom? What’s wrong with you? Can you still have children? You don’t look so bad.

What should you NOT say to people with disabilities? Get lessons from the experts.

“It is not so much about etiquette. ... Words that speak to a person’s medical condition are not appropriate, and it is important to put the person first: a person with a disability versus a diabetic, quadriplegic, et cetera,” says Deborah Dagit, a disabilities expert and Vice President and Chief Diversity Officer of Merck & Co. (No. 16 on the DiversityInc Top 50), who was born with Osteogenesis imperfecta (brittle bone disease), is four feet tall and uses a wheelchair at work to enhance her mobility.

When all else fails, it’s OK to ask respectfully, says Dagit, who prefers to be called a “little person.” “I am proud to be associated with this community, but others who are diminutive may think this sounds too much like they are part of a daycare center,” she explains. “I am also not comfortable with being described as *wheelchair-bound* or *confined*: My wheelchair and motorized scooter are enabling tools in my life and I am neither tied into them nor unhappy about using them to be safer and more comfortable.”

### **You Said WHAT?!**

Culturally insensitive terms include “handicapped,” “retarded” and “slow,” and even “compliments” such as “but you look so good.”

Executives from the National Organization on Disability say the best advice is to use common sense: “If you wouldn’t say it to your boss, you shouldn’t say it to a person with a disability.”

We’ve compiled a list of real-life conversations that happened in the workplace to serve as examples of what not to say to people with visible and/or invisible disabilities.

#### **1. “How do you go to the bathroom?”**

“Yes, this *still* gets asked,” says Will Roberts, Program Manager at NOD, who uses a wheelchair.

“Unfortunately, potty talk doesn’t end in elementary school. Anything to do with bodily functions is out of line, just as it would be with any other co-worker.”

#### **2. “I don’t even think of you as a person with a disability.”**

Meg O’Connell, Vice President of Corporate Programs at NOD, gets this comment a lot when she discloses that she has epilepsy. This is the equivalent of saying, “I don’t think of you as a Black person, or



Asian, or Hispanic, or gay, or a woman,” says O’Connell. “This is a comment that really doesn’t add value.”

O’Connell advises that when someone is disclosing a disability, the best response is to ask if the person needs anything or to thank them for disclosing such personal information.

### **3. “Can you still have children?”**

This is not an appropriate question to ask any co-worker. The National Organization on Disability says you can simply ask as you would any other co-worker, “Are you married?” or, “Do you have children?”

### **4. “If the organization’s willing to hire someone who looks like you, it’s more caring than I thought.**

“Shortly after being hired for a visible leadership role in my company, I had several colleagues tell me this with tears in their eyes. What do you say to a comment like that?” asks Dagit. ““Thank you’?”

### **5. “Tell me what he/she might want/need?”**

“My father-in-law had Parkinson’s disease, and this would happen a lot when we would be out to dinner: The waiter or waitress would invariably ask, ‘Do you know what he wants?’ We would usually just say, ‘Why don’t you ask him?’” says O’Connell.

Always speak directly to the person with a disability, and if there is something the person needs, he/she will let you know, O’Connell says.

### **6. “Oh, I’m so sorry,” or, “It must be bad for you.”**

“Most people with disabilities have learned to live very well with their disability and do not need pity or sympathy,” says NOD Director of Research and Public Funding Kate Brady. “Offering your sympathy on what you believe to be a struggle or difficult for a person with a disability may not be—it may just be how they get things done.”

### **7. “When will you get better and not have to use a wheelchair/cane, take medication, et cetera?”**

People tend to associate orthopedic equipment, tools and treatments as a limiting stigma of a person’s disability rather than a method of well-being and productivity. After one bad fall and subsequent medical leave, Dagit made the choice to start using a wheelchair or motorized scooter at work.

“On many occasions people expressed concern about my health and wondered when I would get better,” she says. “They associated using a wheelchair with not recovering, although I explained many times I am in excellent health and feeling better than I did before I got hurt—it helps me better manage my energy and prevent injuries.”

### **8. “Wow, you can drive!” or, “How did you do that?”**

Expressing amazement and congratulations for achieving everyday tasks is not appropriate, explains Roberts. “People with disabilities have the same wants and needs as anyone else, and if they can, they will find a way to get what they need and are uncomfortable with praise,” he says.

### **9. “What, are you retarded?”**

Intellectual insults can be common workplace banter. However, using a slur to comment on someone’s abilities is offensive, not to mention insensitive, as one in five people have a disability. Think before you speak.

## **Pay It Forward: Inclusion at Work and Home**

Additionally, Dagit notes that employees with children should pay their diversity training forward at home. “I usually choose to work from home on Take Your Child to Work Day. ... It is exponentially



more challenging when a colleague's child makes an awkward comment and the parent reacts with horror," she says.

Parents should let children ask questions about people who are different, but they should do so quietly—and they should never point or stare for a prolonged period. "The worst possible reaction is to punish the child," Dagit says, "as they then associate people who are different with something bad that they cannot talk about."

For more things not to say to people with disabilities, read [7 Things NEVER to Say to People With Disabilities](#).

Also read [Things 'to' Say to People With Disabilities](#) for advice on how you can dispel stereotypes and promote inclusion in the workplace.

For more on inclusive best practices read:

[What Is Possible for People With Disabilities?](#)

[How Recruiting People With Disabilities Solved Toyota's Costly Problem](#)

[You Can Get Fired During FMLA Leave](#)

[Obesity Is a Disability, Says EEOC](#)

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### Veteran's Day Celebration



University of New Mexico ROTC Honor Guard members present the colors at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Veteran's Day celebration at the AAO

On Thursday November 8, 2012, the Albuquerque Area Office held its 3<sup>rd</sup> annual Veteran's Day celebration. Veterans from several of the field offices traveled to Albuquerque to participate in the ceremony. The University of New Mexico's ROTC presented the colors to begin the ceremony. It was then followed by award certificate presentations, and a Powerpoint presentation honoring each branch of the military. The event was followed by refreshments donated by Reclamation staff. A special thanks goes to Annette Perez for again taking the time to organize the event and presentations. And thank you to all of our veterans for your service.



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### Sharing Our Diversity by Sharing Your Recipes

From the kitchen of Amee Baker – **Christmas Duck**



Begin by preheating the oven to 350F and gather these ingredients:

- 2 cups couscous
- 1 onion
- 3 garlic
- 1 cup figs
- thyme
- sage
- parsley
- 1 cup red wine
- ¼ cup balsamic vinegar
- salt and pepper

1. Prepare couscous using instructions on the box.
2. Saute garlic and onion in a skillet until tender. Add figs and herbs and saute for another minute.
3. Add wine and vinegar to saute mix and bring to a boil. Boil for 5 minutes, then remove the mixture from heat and add couscous.
4. Season with salt and pepper, then let mixture cool. Stuff the duck with the couscous mix.
5. Pat the duck with oil and butter and roast for 1 to 2 hours.
6. Turn the duck over every 20 minutes.
7. Baste the duck with the pan juice.

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# RECLAMATION

## *Managing Water in the West*

November 2012  
Upper Colorado Region



### What Is the Media Saying About Reclamation This Week?

[Beaches Back After Grand Canyon Flood](#)

[Butte Lake Level Goes Even Lower](#)

[Landmark protections for Colorado River](#)

[U.S.-Mexico officials hail Colorado River water pact](#)

[New, Landmark Protections in Place for Colorado River](#)

[Colorado is part of historic water treaty with Mexico](#)

[Agencies plan bosque restoration](#)

[Recreation projects get thumbs up](#)

[Colorado River Agreement to Help Restore Vanished Wetlands in Mexico](#)

[Bosque water: Opportunity to flourish](#)

[U.S., Mexico Sign Major Deal on Colorado River Issues: Delta Restoration, Infrastructure, Water Sharing](#)

[Drought impact on New Mexico's Elephant Buttes Lake reaches farmers and recreational users](#)

[US, Mexico rewrite rules on sharing Colorado River](#)

[Elephant Butte Lake down to eight-year low](#)

[Colorado River Gets Overflow Benefits](#)

[Of water and dust](#)

[Massive spigots blast Colorado River with torrent of water as officials create an artificial flood](#)

[Colorado Parks and Wildlife has started work on a construction project to install a long-sought fish screen in Rifle Creek. '\);" onmouseover="return hideTextPreview\(this\);" class="listed entry-title" Rifle Creek fish screen construction underway](#)

[Feds flush water downstream from Glen Canyon Dam](#)

[How do you shift 500 million tons of sand and silt in the Grand Canyon? Blast it with a river's worth of water](#)

[Grand Canyon is flooding -- but that's a good thing](#)

[Glen Canyon High-Flow Experimental Release](#) Clip #1 Video

[Glen Canyon High-Flow Experimental Release](#) Clip #2 Video

[Glen Canyon High-Flow Experimental Release](#) Clip #3 Radio

[Glen Canyon High-Flow Experimental Release](#) Clip #4 Video

[Glen Canyon High-Flow Experimental Release](#) Clip #5 Radio

[U.S. - Mexico Water Agreement](#) Video

[U.S - Mexico Colorado River Agreement](#) Clip #1 Video

[U.S - Mexico Colorado River Agreement](#) Clip #2 Video

[U.S - Mexico Colorado River Agreement](#) Clip #3 Video

[U.S - Mexico Colorado River Agreement](#) Clip #4 Video

[Has Elephant Butte ever been this empty before?](#)

[U.S., Mexico Rewrite Rules on Colo. River](#)

[Robbing Colorado's rivers of their native flows](#)

[New Colorado River pact may mean more water in Powell](#)

[U.S. & Mexico sign water deal that's expected to affect Arizona](#)

[US And Mexico Make Water History](#)

[Restoring Flows to Colorado River](#)

[Mexico-U.S. sign historic Colorado River deal](#)

[Mexico - U.S. deal a hopeful sign for the Colorado River](#)

[Timeline of key Colorado River water use events Updated: Tue, Nov 20, 2012](#)

[Historic U.S.-Mexico Water Sharing Agreement Signed at Hotel Del](#)

[IID sits on the sidelines of US-Mexico water pact](#)

[U.S., Mexico OK water compact](#)



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[Drought, dropping aquifers on the lower Rio Grande](#)

[Group petitions to list local fish as endangered](#)

[Floodgates opening to restore Colorado River](#)

[Winter forecasts looking grim, water managers bracing for another dry year](#)

[Forecasters say NM chances slim for winter moisture](#)

[New Mexico work for EMPS](#)

[Concrete Durability](#)

[United States: Navajo Nation Council Presents Statement Reaffirming Nation's Position Concerning Navajo-Hopi Little Colorado River Water Rights Settlement](#)

[Deal will let Mexico store water in U.S.](#)

[US, Mexico rewrite rules on sharing Colorado River water in united front against drought](#)

[Drought Lies in the Throat of the Thirsty](#)

[Experimental high flow releases – Part of adaptively managing Glen Canyon Dam](#)

[Water flush aimed at restoring ecosystem in Grand Canyon](#)

[Floodgates opening for Colorado River restoration](#)

[Grand Canyon Bus Deals' New Video Exposes the Hoover Dam "Photo Stop"](#)

[Interior prepares for "high-flow" release at 1,312-MW Glen Canyon hydroelectric plant](#)

[Glen Canyon Dam](#)

[Ken Salazar to Trigger Controlled Flood at Glen Canyon Dam](#)

[Water authority teaching kids to conserve | Albuquerque News-KOAT Home](#)

[Outdoors: Gila trout return to home streams in N.M.](#)

[Concord: Neighbors oppose church development on San Miguel Road](#)

[Colorado River water pact could be model for other nations](#)

[Guest Commentary: Colorado Latinos make the Colorado River a priority](#)

[Water From Mexico To Fill Lake Mead](#)

[Water authority teaching kids to conserve | Albuquerque News-KOAT Home](#)

[State Backs Water Agreement](#)

[WATER LINES: Train wreck coming on the Colorado River?](#)

[Water flow experiment to begin at Grand Canyon](#)

[Science Assists Glen Canyon Dam Management](#)

[Pecos River: Meeting comes up dry on water solutions](#)

[Colorado River water pact could be model for other nations](#)

[Water 2012: Recreation on the Rio Grande](#)

[Opening for Lake Nighthorse faces delay](#)

[Lake Powell Pipeline earmark fails](#)

[Feds begin high-flow releases from Glen Canyon](#)

[Cooperation Is Essential To Water Use](#)

[Reclamation awards contract for work at Utah's 4.5-MW Echo Dam hydropower plant](#)

[Colorado: Water seminar tackles drought, climate change](#)

[Mussel Prevention Requirements](#)

[Subdistrict begins implementation of groundwater management plan](#)

[Water security: Pipeline venture will help city](#)

[High water levels create powerful cascades on Price River](#)

[Regional groups unite behind Colorado River](#)

[Animas hits 4th lowest flow in 100 years](#)

[Drilling tests will determine dam's integrity](#)

[Tensions Rise With Plan To Flood Grand Canyon Tuesday, 07/10/12 10:00pm - All Things Considered For almost 50 years, northern Arizona's Glen Canyon Dam has been slowly eroding the Grand Canyon's riverbanks. Soon, dam managers will release simulated f](#)

[Their View: Udall and NMSU seek solutions to drought problems](#)

[Drilling at Blue Mesa will check dam safety](#)

[Will the lower basin make a 'call' on the river?](#)

[NPS' Teaching with Historic Places & Bureau of Reclamation have new class lesson plan on Rio Grande irrigation project:... Twitter](#)

[Reservoirs are water savings accounts. Largely, they operate to catch snowmelt for use later in the summer — but are big enough to build a nest egg for future drought years. If you like to brush your teeth, shower, eat and... '\);" onmouseover="r](#)

[Pastrick: Keeping the Colorado healthy makes 'cents'](#)

[Spate of fires, mostly small, erupts Wednesday](#)



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### In Transition

The Newest Member of the Financial Management Team  
Ariah Marie Wood



Zach Wood, Regional Accountant and Jessica gave birth to the Ariah Marie Wood (pronounced with a long I not an E) of Salt Lake City, Utah– 6Lbs 6oz, 19” long, born on 11-07-12 @ 6:09 am.

She’s been perfect – hardly cries, sleeps 6 hours a night before waking up, eats REALLY well, and never needs to be set down due to all of arms that are so anxious to get their turn. Her two older brothers are extremely happy to have a new baby sister and love to help with their “big brother jobs.” Blazen (age 5) says that he is “her knight is shining armor.” While Wyatt (age 3) is just excited for her to play cars with him.



Zach, Jessica, Ariah Marie Wood

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## Reclamation Trivia

Here's this week's set of questions:

1. World AIDS Day is held on \_\_\_\_\_ each year and is an opportunity for people worldwide to unite in the fight against HIV, show their support for people living with HIV and to commemorate people who have died.
2. **From Vol 4 Issue 2** - On November 5, 2012, the Bureau of Reclamation's Provo Area Office announced the availability of the final environmental impact statement (FEIS) on the \_\_\_\_\_, a non-Federal dam and reservoir proposed by the \_\_\_\_\_ on Gooseberry Creek in Sanpete County, Utah.
3. In 2012, we completed the EIS and issued a Record of Decision regarding the operations of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Colorado River Storage Project. This environmental compliance document also addresses operations of several other west-slope projects.

Last week, We asked,

1. What year was the last high-flow test in Glen Canyon Dam? 2008
2. Which President approved a joint resolution designating November as "National American Indian Heritage Month?" President George H.W. Bush
3. Between 1960 and 2010, the amount of waste each person created was increased from 2.7 pounds to 4.4 pounds per day. What was the resulting weight by 2010? About 250 million tons of waste

Last winner was – **Brenda Babcock – Flaming Gorge Field Division**

Please use this [link to send your answers](#). To be fair we will draw names from the winners and one person will receive a prize. We will reach into the prize bin for something suitable for the winner...as long as supplies last.

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